

Albuquerque extends a cordial welcome to the Sunday School Workers of New Mexico

WILL

the mystery of the
Republican legislative
candidates be solved
tonight?

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VOL. 4, NO. 175.

GERMANY HAS CASH IN HAND TO FINANCE WAR FOR YEAR

Censorship Again Shuts Off All News from Battle Fields

BELIEVED
SILENCE
POINTS
TO BIG
EVENTS

KAISER'S WAR CHEST AMPLE TO MEET DAILY WAR BILL OF \$5,000,000 FOR 12 MONTHS

Berlin, Sept. 28 (12:30 p. m., via London)—The response of the German public to the efforts of the government to raise a war fund of five billion marks (\$1,250,000,000) has, it is asserted here, removed all anxiety the nation may have had regarding its ability to meet financial obligations due to the war.

Originally the reichstag allowed a war credit of five billion marks, in addition to the war treasure, and of this amount 4,300,000,000 marks has been subscribed by the public without straining seriously the financial resources of the empire.

According to military authorities the war is costing Germany about 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) a day, inclusive of the money spent on behalf of those who have been deprived of their bread-winners. The means of the government at the beginning of the war, not counting the permanent war treasure, but including the reserve funds of the Reichsbank, amounted to about 500,000,000 marks (\$125,000,000) which in the meantime, however, has been considerably increased through the issue of notes. It is thought, therefore, that the money available for the purpose of the campaign can be increased, if necessary, by several billion marks.

The amount which the government could borrow from the Reichsbank is unknown at the present time, but it is estimated at about 3,000,000,000 marks, making a total of about 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000). At the rate of 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) a day, this sum would permit Germany to carry on the war for over a year. It is claimed here that these estimates concerning Germany's financial resources are low rather than high.

Today's War Summary

Violent attacks are being delivered by the Germans against the lines of the allies between the districts of the Aisne and the Argonne, says the official French statement, issued at Paris this afternoon.

Thus far, according to the statements, these onslaughts have been repelled. The official announcement is brief, the French war office contenting itself with the added remark that there is nothing new otherwise in the general situation.

Germany is prepared to finance a long war. This assertion is made in a dispatch which passed through the hands of the British censor at London.

The war is costing Germany, it is stated, \$5,000,000 a day. The war loan has proven a success and with the various resources from which the government can derive the war revenue it will be possible for Germany, it is stated, to continue the struggle for a year with the money now in sight.

A dispatch from Rome says 300,000 troops have been assembled at Potsdam, the great naval port of Austria, and that thorough preparations have been made against an attack from the sea.

The hour for the battle which will determine whether the Russians will make their proposed invasion of Germany with Berlin as the final objective appears to be drawing near.

Official and unofficial advices indicate a struggle in Russian Poland, resulting in desperation and possibly in the numbers engaged in the battles of the Marne and the Aisne. The main body of the Russians is moving toward the west. In East Prussia the attempt of the Germans to assume the offensive to the east of Warsaw and south of Grajewo were repulsed.

The Belgians have retaliated against the threat of the Germans to bring up their great siege guns before Antwerp, by making desperate sorties.

From the east come reports of actions from almost every section of the Russian frontier. Emperor William is reported to be in East Prussia and the German offensive, probably under his eyes, has recommenced against General Rennenkampf. Petrograd believes that this movement, because of its limited front, is a diversion to relieve the threatened German line from Kalisz to Cracow.

The Austrian forces are still retiring on Cracow and besides having taken some of the forts around Przemysl, the Russian cavalry is said to be pouring through the defiles of the Carpathians onto the plains of Hungary.

**FRENCH CLAIM GREAT
PRUSSIAN GUARD A WRECK**

Bordeaux, Sept. 28 (12:45 p. m.)—According to dispatches from the front the Prussian guard has been cut to pieces during the fighting of the last three days. The strength of some companies has been reduced from 250 to 100 men. Virtually all the original officers of the guard have been killed or wounded and two battalions have been annihilated.

**DECLARE FRENCH ADMIT
HAVING DUM DUM BULLETS**

Berlin, Sept. 28 (via Wireless to Sayville)—The French government, according to information given out in Berlin, has admitted the possession of dum dum bullets but explained that they were made only for shooting soldiers. It is again asserted here that thousands of dum dum bullets have been found on battlefields and that they have been used for war purposes.

**JAPAN REPORTS STEADY
ADVANCE ON TSINGTAU**

Peking, China, Sept. 28.—The Japanese legation announces that Japanese troops after fighting on Saturday and Sunday, occupied a position within seven and a half miles of Tsingtau, the seat of government of Kiaochow, the German leased possession in China.

A German report, undated, but evidently having to do with the same engagement says that the Germans retreated only from their outpost positions, falling back in the fire line defences of the city.

**JAPANESE START OUT TO
TAKE ALL RAIL LINES**

Peking, Tuesday, Sept. 29 (1:00 a. m.)—The Chinese government has received an official telegram from Wei Hsien, stating that 200 Japanese cavalrymen have started westward along the railway. The Chinese, it is said, believe the Japanese intend to capture all the railway stations on the line, including that of Tsingtau, the western terminus.

The Japanese legation says that the Japanese have not been informed of the reason for taking the railway.

A correspondent at Wei Hsien sends the following under date of September 28:

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(Continued on Page Two.)

5 Million dollars a day will
be cheap for the Kaiser if
it buys him anything.

FRIENDS SAY CARRANZA WILL BEAT IT RATHER THAN FIGHT

ROBERTS SENDS REMARKABLE INTERVIEW WITH VILLA ON THE IMPENDING CONFLICT

Following is a copy of an interview with Francisco Villa wired from Chihuahua yesterday to the New York American by John W. Roberts, staff correspondent of the American with the Villa headquarters.

Chihuahua, Mex., Sept. 27.—All hopes of bringing peace between Villa and Carranza have been abandoned by the more conservative sympathizers of Villa, who have used every effort to re-establish friendly relations between the two leaders. Two-thirds of Villa's army and all of his artillery numbering 81 pieces have already arrived at Torreon and it is expected they will begin their march into Carranza territory before Monday. The terrific strain and work in preparing for a quick battle with his former chief has told on the iron-built Villa and he has been in the hands of his physician for two days. Interviewed at his bedside this morning as to what his military plans were, Villa merely answered:

"List them. I never discuss my plans with anybody, much less with a newspaper man," he continued laughing. "But I will tell you this much: My men took Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi last night. The latter city was supposed to be Carranza stronghold. The Carranzistas upon hearing that General Maximino Garcia was going to attack both towns, did without firing a shot."

"Do you believe that Carranza will put up a fight?" I asked.

"Of course. He has everything to win and nothing to lose. Carranza was nothing before I made him. He will be worse off than that after I make him. Mexico must have peace. To have peace it must have one man rule. I am the strongest man in Mexico and now I am going to run this country the way it should be run. I will not be president; I WILL BE THE RULER. Mark my words."

I again reminded Villa of the dangers of intervention. He grinned, humorously, as he picked his teeth with a knife.

"You know much in some matters and very little in others," he answered. "In this one you seem to know nothing. Let me tell you, amigo, Wilson will never do anything against Pancho Villa. I have his promise to that."

MEXICANS IN WASHINGTON ANTICIPATE FIRST CHIEF WILL QUIT

President Today Declines to
Comment on Situation
Which He Finds Too Indefinite to Permit of Speculation.

VILLA SENDS FINAL DEMAND TO THE CITY

Constitutionalist Soldiers Reported Raiding Rich Districts of Campeche, Heretofore Free of Anarchy.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Assurances from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico were forwarded to the administration today by Consular Agent Carothers.

General Carranza has signified his willingness not to become a candidate if Villa would give a similar promise, and if all the military leaders of the revolution could also be eliminated as possibilities. None of the others have appeared as candidates. Villa's assurances were regarded here as portending a peaceful end of the rupture with Carranza. The formal retirement of Carranza and the assumption of the provisional presidency by Fernando Iglesias Calderon are expected to follow.

Washington, Sept. 28.—General Funston reported today that Zapata had protested to him against the evacuation of Vera Cruz and delivery of the city to Carranza forces.

Paris, Sept. 28 (4:10 p. m.)—Francisco de la Barra, the Mexican minister to France, telegraphed his resignation to the constitutionalist government of Mexico several days ago but up to the present time he has received no reply. In the meantime he continues to devote himself to the interests of Mexico.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Developments in the Mexican situation, especially the outcome of conferences between representatives of General Carranza and General Villa, were awaited with interest in official and diplomatic circles today.

The prevailing opinion of the Latin-American colony was that Carranza would withdraw and further inaction would be averted. President Wilson refused to comment on the situation, saying it was too indefinite and that his information was incomplete.

VILLA DEMANDS THAT CARRANZA GIVE UP JOB

Mexico City, Sept. 28.—The telegram from Villa requesting Carranza to resign as supreme chief of the constitutionalists in favor of Fernando Calderon, reached Carranza here last night.

It was signed by Villa and several of his chiefs, including fourteen generals, four colonels and several doctors, lawyers and prominent constitutionalists. The press here is making no comment on the Villa-Carranza break, probably because of instructions from the administration.

RUSSIAN HARVEST OF 1914 YIELDS 64,000,000 TONS

Petrograd, Sept. 28.—The minister of the interior today gave out figures on the harvest for 1914, according to which the food products reached a total of more than 64,000,000 tons.

REPORTS ATTEMPT TO MINE HARBOR AT GUERNSEY

CREDIT BALANCE AT SEA STILL STRONG FOR ENGLAND

Arrival on Liner Espana Today Tells of Daring German Raid on English Shipping: Monte Carlo Now Hospital.

New York, Sept. 28.—An unsuccessful attempt to mine the harbor at Guernsey, England, said to have been made by a disguised German cruiser, which had on board 1,500 German marines and enough explosives to blow up a dozen warships, was reported today by Miss Margaret Daniels, a missionary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, on her arrival aboard the French liner Espagne from Havre.

The vessel, according to Miss Daniels, was disguised as a Dutch merchantman. The Dutch flag flying at the topmast aroused the suspicion of the British authorities, who had made arrangements with the Dutch that all their vessels entering English ports should fly the Dutch flag at half mast. The ship was accordingly surrounded by torpedo boats and a search revealed 1,500 marines below decks. The marines were arrested and taken to a detention camp.

The return shows also 163 German ships with an aggregate tonnage of 200,000 detained or captured by the allies. Fifteen ships with a tonnage of 247,000 were detained in American ports while fourteen others with a tonnage of 72,000 remain in the Suez canal. The German mines in the North sea have also to their credit seven Scandinavian ships with a tonnage of 11,225.

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TALK COTTON COTTONAILMENT.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Cottnailment of the cotton next year because of the amount of 1914 crop remaining on hand because of the closing of the European market by the war was discussed here today by governors and congressional delegations of cotton growing states.

Committees were selected to devise a plan.

England Asks for Inquiry. Washington, Sept. 28.—Great Britain has asked the United States to investigate who was responsible for sending the American ship Lorenzo with coal to the German cruiser Karlsruhe in British West Indian waters. The Lorenzo was caught by a British cruiser. The department of commerce and justice will determine who may be prosecuted under the neutrality laws.

unofficial, from France. From the start the censorship at Berlin has been rigid. At the present moment the absence of detailed reports from the battle lines seem to indicate that momentous events are transpiring.

AUSTRIAN DISASTER DEACED COMPLETE

London, Sept. 28 (6:40 p. m.)—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that the following telegram has been received there from Petrograd:

"The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrians' left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have occupied another of the forts of Przemysl."

ENGLISH OFFICIAL REPORT
ANNOUNCES "NO CHANGE"

London, Sept. 28 (6:11 p. m.)—The official war information bureau issued the following statement this afternoon:

"Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor but no more success."

"There is no change in the situation."

"The Germans have gained no ground and the French have advanced here."

London, Sept. 28 (10:00 a. m.)—The last 48 hours have witnessed many scenes of extraordinary activity wherever antagonists faced each other in the great theater of Europe's war.

The Austria-Hungarian government